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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/032,986	10/29/2001	Kenneth Y. Ogami	CYPR-CD01173M	9160

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WAGNER, MURABITO & HAO LLP
Third Floor
Two North Market Street
San Jose, CA 95113

EXAMINER	
VU, KIEU D	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2173	

DATE MAILED: 07/29/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/032,986	OGAMI ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Kieu D. Vu	2173	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *04/28/05*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-12 and 14-34* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-12 and 14-34* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office action is responsive to the Request for Continued Examination (RCE) filed under 37 CFR §1.53(d) for the instant application on 04/28/05. Applicants have properly set forth the RCE, which has been entered into the application, and an examination on the merits follows herewith.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-4, 6, 10-12, 14, and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sanchez-Frank et al ("Sanchez-Frank", USP 5394522) and Ohara et al ("Ohara", USP 6366300).

Regarding claim 1, Sanchez-Frank teaches a method for configuring connections in a programmable device (server in Fig. 14) comprising displaying a graphical user interface (Fig. 2) enabled for said configuring of said programmable device; selecting a configuration presentation from said graphical user interface (selecting connection network presentation from pane 11; col 4, lines 21-24), selecting an input or output connection from said programmable device for configuration (selecting a device in selection pane 9); and selecting options for said input or output connection from a selection set presented in said graphical user interface (set of devices in pane 9). Sanchez-Frank does not teach configuring connection in a PSOC device and the output

device is an output pin. However, such feature is known in the art as taught by Ohara. Ohara teaches a visual programming method which comprises configuring output pin icon (col 44, lines 32-34) of PSOC (col 1, lines 19-28) (col 16, lines 29-40). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Sanchez-Frank and Ohara before him at the time the invention was made, to apply the configuration method taught by Sanchez-Frank in Ohara teaching with the motivation being create a configuration interface for input or output pin connections.

Regarding claim 2, Sanchez-Frank teaches that graphical user interface is tailored to a specific programmable device (connection in workspace pane 8 is changed upon selection of network configuration pane 11).

Regarding claims 3 and 17, Sanchez-Frank teaches that said programmable device comprises a programmable microcontroller device (inherent).

Regarding claim 4, Sanchez-Frank teaches graphical presentation of a representation of said programmable device (see Fig. 4).

Regarding claim 6, Sanchez-Frank teaches selecting of an input/output connection comprises mouse-clicking a graphical representation of said input/output connection (the network administrator uses a mouse to select a device from pane 9; col 4, lines 6-14).

Regarding claim 10, Sanchez-Frank system for configuring input or output connections in a programmable device, comprising a computing device (workstation used by the network administrator; col 3, lines 55-57); a graphical display device communicatively coupled with said computing device (video display); a graphical user

interface implemented within said computing device and presented in said graphical display device (see Figures 2-4); a graphical cursor control device (mouse pointing device; col 4, lines 6-8) communicatively coupled with said computing device and enable input commands (selection commands) to said computing device through said graphical user interface (col 4, lines 8-11); and said programmable device electronically and communicatively coupled with said computing device, wherein selecting specific points (selecting configuration in pane 11 and selecting device in pane 9) with said graphical cursor control device on said graphical user interface results in configuration data being generated for said programmable device (configuration generated and displayed in pane 8) (see line 54 of col 3 to line 26 of col 4; also see Fig. 4). Sanchez-Frank does not teach configuring pin data in a PSOC device. However, such feature is known in the art as taught by Ohara. Ohara teaches a visual programming method which comprises configuring output pin icon (col 44, lines 32-34) of PSOC (col 1, lines 19-28) (col 16, lines 29-40). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Sanchez-Frank and Ohara before him at the time the invention was made, to apply the configuration method taught by Sanchez-Frank in Ohara teaching with the motivation being create a configuration interface for input or output pin connections.

Regarding claim 11, in Sanchez-Frank teaching, since devices displayed in pane 9 comprises integrated circuit, it is inherent that the specific points (selected device) relate to integrated circuit input or output pins.

Regarding claim 12, Sanchez-Frank teaches that said computing device is a personal computer (workstation).

Regarding claim 14, Sanchez-Frank teaches said graphical user interface presents configuration options pertinent to said user input or output connections (user can choose devices from device selection pane 9 and choose configuration from configuration and protocol definition pane 11) (col 4, lines 6-26; see Fig. 2).

4. Claims 5 and 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sanchez-Frank, Ohara, and Black et al ("Black", USP 4952540).

Regarding claims 5 and 7, Sanchez-Frank teaches selecting of an input/output connection comprises mouse-clicking a graphical representation of said input/output connection (the network administrator uses a mouse to select a device from pane 9; col 4, lines 6-14). The difference between Sanchez-Frank and the claim in that the device in pane 9 is not organized as a cell in a tabular representation. However, such feature is known in the art as taught by Black. Black teaches a method for editing configuration parameters which comprise a list (tabular presentation) of communication parameters (col 4, lines 43-58). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Sanchez-Frank and Black before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the configuration method taught by Sanchez-Frank to include the tabular presentation of configuration taught by Black with the motivation being to enable the user to easily see configuration parameters from the tabular presentation (Black, col 4, lines 52-54).

5. Claims 8 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sanchez-Frank, Ohara, and Bergeron et al ("Bergeron", USP 6246410).

Regarding claim 8, Sanchez-Frank teaches selecting of an input/output connection comprises mouse-clicking a graphical representation of said input/output connection (the network administrator uses a mouse to select a device from pane 9; col 4, lines 6-14). The difference between Sanchez-Frank and the claim in that pane 9 is not a pop-up window. However, such feature is known in the art as taught by Bergeron. Bergeron teaches a method for accessing the contents of a database which comprises displaying a pop-up window containing data (col 9, lines 9-16). Since it is known in the art that pop-up window is used such that display region is not obscured, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Sanchez-Frank, and Bergeron before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the configuration method taught by Sanchez-Frank to include a pop-up window taught by Bergeron with the motivation being to not to obscure the display.

Regarding claim 15, Sanchez-Frank does not teach that pane 9 is not a pop-up window. However, such feature is known in the art as taught by Bergeron. Bergeron teaches a method for accessing the contents of a database which comprises displaying a pop-up window containing data (col 9, lines 9-16). Since it is known in the art that pop-up window is used such that display region is not obscured, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Sanchez-Frank and Bergeron before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the configuration method taught by Sanchez-Frank to include a pop-up window taught by Bergeron with the motivation being to not to obscure the display.

6. Claims 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sanchez-Frank, Ohara, Bergeron, and Livingston (USP 6750889)

Regarding claim 9, Sanchez-Frank teaches selecting of an input/output connection comprises mouse-clicking a graphical representation of said input/output connection (the network administrator uses a mouse to select a device from pane 9; col 4, lines 6-14). Bergeron teaches a method for accessing the contents of a database which comprises displaying a pop-up window containing data (col 9, lines 9-16). Bergeron does not teach data can also be selected from a drop-down list. However such feature is known in the art as taught Livingston. Livingston teaches a user interface apparatus for setting a plurality of target object which comprises a drop-down list containing data for selection (drop-down list in Fig. 4A). Since it is known in the art that drop-down list is used such that display region is not obscured, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Sanchez-Frank, Bergeron, and Livingston before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the configuration method taught by Sanchez-Frank and Bergeron to include a drop-down list taught by Livingston with the motivation being to not to obscure the display.

7. Claims 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sanchez-Frank, Ohara, and Livingston (USP 6750889).

Regarding claim 16, Sanchez-Frank teaches that pane 9 is a drop-down list. However such feature is known in the art as taught Livingston. Livingston teaches a user interface apparatus for setting a plurality of target object which comprises a drop-down list containing data for selection (drop-down list in Fig. 4A). Since it is known in

the art that drop-down list is used such that display region is not obscured, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Sanchez-Frank and Livingston before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the configuration method taught by Sanchez-Frank to include a drop-down list taught by Livingston with the motivation being to not to obscure the display.

8. Claims 18-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sanchez-Frank, Bergeron, Livingston, and Ohara et al ("Ohara", USP 6366300).

Regarding claim 18, Sanchez-Frank teaches a graphical user interface for aiding the configuration of a programmable device, comprising a device configuration window (window in Fig. 4), a user selectable output window (pane 9) in said device configuration window, a configuration table (configuration pane 11). Sanchez-Frank further teaches the selection options pertinent to the configuration of input or output connection (devices in pane 9) and selection options pertinent to the configuration of said input or output connections (configurations in pane 11) wherein said graphical user interface is enabled to accept user input commands (selection command) in the process of configuring said programmable device (col 4, lines 6-26). Sanchez-Frank does not teach that pane 9 is not a pop-up window. However, such feature is known in the art as taught by Bergeron. Bergeron teaches a method for accessing the contents of a database which comprises displaying a pop-up window containing data (col 9, lines 9-16). Since it is known in the art that pop-up window is used such that display region is not obscured, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Sanchez-Frank and Bergeron before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the

configuration method taught by Sanchez-Frank to include a pop-up window taught by Bergeron with the motivation being to not to obscure the display. Sanchez-Frank teaches that pane 9 is a drop-down list. However such feature is known in the art as taught Livingston. Livingston teaches a user interface apparatus for setting a plurality of target object which comprises a drop-down list containing data for selection (drop-down list in Fig. 4A). Since it is known in the art that drop-down list is used such that display region is not obscured, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Sanchez-Frank and Livingston before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the configuration method taught by Sanchez-Frank to include a drop-down list taught by Livingston with the motivation being to not to obscure the display. Sanchez-Frank does not teach that the output device is an output pin in a PSOC device. However, such feature is known in the art as taught by Ohara. Ohara teaches a visual programming method which comprises configuring output pin icon (col 44, lines 32-34) of PSOC (col 1, lines 19-28) (col 16, lines 29-40). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Sanchez-Frank and Ohara before him at the time the invention was made, to apply the configuration method taught by Sanchez-Frank in Ohara teaching with the motivation being create a configuration interface for input or output pin connections.

Regarding claim 19, Sanchez-Frank teaches accepting mouse-click commands as said user input (col 4, lines 6-14).

Regarding claim 20, Sanchez-Frank teaches that said programmable device comprises a programmable microcontroller (inherent).

Regarding claim 21, Sanchez-Frank teaches graphical presentation of a representation of said programmable device (see Fig. 4).

Regarding claim 22, Sanchez-Frank teaches that said graphical user interface presents configuration information pertinent to said user input or output connections (see Fig. 4).

Regarding claim 23, Bergeron teaches that said pop-up window appears when data item is selected (inherent).

Regarding claim 24, Bergeron teaches that selection options in pop-up window are selectable by a mouse-click (col 9, lines 9-16).

Regarding claims 25 and 27, Sanchez-Frank teaches configuration table (pane 11) comprises selection options pertinent to the configuration of input or output connections (configuration options in pane 11).

Regarding claims 26 and 28, Livingston teaches that said drop-down list appears when data item is selected and disappears when a mouse-click is made outside said pop-up window (inherent).

9. Claims 29-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sanchez-Frank, Livingston, and Ohara.

Regarding claim 29, Sanchez-Frank teaches a tool for aiding the configuration of a programmable device, comprising a device configuration window (window in Fig. 4), window comprises a list of selectable attributes for assigning input or output (pane 9) in said device configuration window, a configuration table (configuration pane 11). Sanchez-Frank teaches that pane 9 is a drop-down list (window displayed in response to a selection of data item). However such feature is known in the art as taught

Livingston. Livingston teaches a user interface apparatus for setting a plurality of target object which comprises a drop-down list containing data for selection (drop-down list in Fig. 4A). Since it is known in the art that drop-down list is used such that display region is not obscured, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Sanchez-Frank and Livingston before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the configuration method taught by Sanchez-Frank to include a drop-down list taught by Livingston with the motivation being to not to obscure the display. Sanchez-Frank does not teach that the output device is an output pin in a PSOC device. However, such feature is known in the art as taught by Ohara. Ohara teaches a visual programming method which comprises configuring output pin icon (col 44, lines 32-34) of PSOC (col 1, lines 19-28) (col 16, lines 29-40). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Sanchez-Frank and Ohara before him at the time the invention was made, to apply the configuration method taught by Sanchez-Frank in Ohara teaching with the motivation being create a configuration interface for input or output pin connections.

Regarding claim 30, Sanchez-Frank teaches cursor control device (mouse, col 4, lines 8-11).

Regarding claim 31, Sanchez-Frank teaches cursor control device for providing selection (mouse, col 4, lines 8-11).

Regarding claims 32 and 34, Livingston teaches that said drop-down list appears when data item is selected and disappears when a mouse-click is made outside said pop-up window (inherent).

Regarding claim 33, Ohara teaches displaying output pins and pin names (see Fig. 36).

10. Applicant's arguments filed 04/28/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to Applicant's argument that Sanchez-Frank teaching is different from input/output pins of a programmable logical device, it is noted such is not quite the case. Sanchez-Frank's network (device) can be configured according to a program architecture described in fig. 6-20 (col. 6, lines 1-3); therefore, in a reasonable interpretation, Sanchez-Frank's network can be a programmable logical device.

Sanchez-Frank does not teach that the output device is an output pin of a PSOC. However, such feature is known in the art as taught by Ohara. Ohara teaches a visual programming method which comprises configuring output pin icon (col 44, lines 32-34) in a PSOC device (PLC) (col 1, lines 19-28) (col 16, lines 29-40)

Since both Sanchez and Ohara teachings are in the same field of visual program, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Sanchez-Frank and Ohara before him at the time the invention was made, to apply the configuration method taught by Sanchez-Frank in Ohara teaching with the motivation being create a configuration interface for input or output pin connections of a PSOC (PLC).

Applicant argues that "The addition of Ohara does not cure the defect of Sanchez". However, Ohara teaches configuring output pin icon (col 44, lines 32-34) in a PSOC device (PLC) (col 1, lines 19-28) (col 16, lines 29-40).

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kieu D. Vu. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon - Thu from 7:00AM to 3:00PM at 571-272-4057.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca, can be reached at 571-272-4048.

The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are as follows:

571-273-8300

and / or:

571-273-4057 (use this FAX #, only after approval by Examiner, for "INFORMAL" or "DRAFT" communication. Examiners may request that a formal paper / amendment be faxed directly to them on occasions).

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Kieu Vu